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If the Republicans of the Senate finance committee should modify some of the schedules of the Dingley bill it would not lect them. be injured, but in doing so they must not listen to the Sugar Trust.

The people of Indiana can extend their sympathy to the people of such States as are now watching the progress of legislative sessions. On the whole, Hoosiers will conclude that something commendatory can be said of short sessions.

Because of the excessive importations there will be no deficit during the month of March, but if importations should continue at that rate many American industries would close, because our markets would be clutted with foreign goods.

mand of language. When the terrific comand Corbett is recalled, a patient public hopes that Fitzsimmons's deficiency is as permanent as that of the Wilson-Gorman

The letter of Mr. Gladstone regarding the Graeco-Turkish affair has surprised the English-speaking people of the world, be cause a man who has always been formidable in controversy has, in the retirement of old age, displayed a vigor of thought and expression which is said to surpass his previous remarkable efforts in that line.

Many people are in error in believing that once a man gets a position covered by the civil-service rules he cannot be removed So far from that, it is a fact that subordinates can be removed, and those removing them are not under any obligations to give reasons for so doing beyond the statement that their services are not satisfactory.

A Chicago paper closes a hopeful review of the condition of winter wheat with the statement that "as a whole the outlook can be regarded as favorable for a yield as much more than half a crop, and in this State less than half a crop, that assurance is not inspiring

The death of General Fullerton causes the Chickamauga commission which should be filled by the appointment of an Indiana ex-soldier. Because Indiana had the second largest number of troops of the States represented in that great battle, it should be represented on the commission which puts its history

Some excellent person, in commenting on the last Legislature, expresses the best of them. That depends; if he, like many good people, expects that a law will | commissions, trustees and boards of truswill accomplish nothing. The world would have been nearly a parayears ago if legislative enactment could have made it so.

A bill has been introduced in the House to limit terms of service under the civilwould not keep him a month. There can difference between a governprivate business as to the

The secretary of agriculture, who is practical farmer and is familiar with th the agricultural stations will adopt an intelligent policy in the discultarities of different sections and send to them the seeds from foreign countries which seem best adapted to them. He will supply the best varieties of sugar beet seeds to the sections suited to their cultivahas a theory that the Western that the value of the grain can be enhanced by feeding to stock: Much attention will be given to this branch of agriculture.

The dangers of vesting the appointment of police boards for cities in the hands of the Governor was witnessed in the Demo cratic municipal convention in St. Louis. With a full vote St. Louis is Republican; therefore, the Democratic Legislature has made all of the police commissioners Democrats. The majority of the election board is of the same party. All of these officers were of one wing of the St. Louis Democracy, and between them they have enabled a minority to control the municipal con-Directed by Democratic police the temporary chairman was sent to the police station and the leaders of that faction with credentials were put out of the convention.

made with a vehemence second to that partly under the old and partly under th for worthless money, has been for the Populist gathering has passed resolutions, ulists would exalt the "initiative and ref- | ruined the argument. er-adum." Such is not the case; the Popu-

Legislature, but among the measures defeated was the "initiative and referendum." which, it may be explained, is a provision acts of a legislature which have not been passed by a two-thirds vote. Another bill which everybody was certain that the Populist Legislature in Kansas would pass reduced the legal rate of interest from 10 to 8 per cent. It is a painful duty to call atout Populist Legislature to keep its reiter- | were collected on that article. During the 2.00 ated pledges to the people.

THE SENATE AND ARBITRATION.

Two of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the arbitration treaty with Great Britain show a purpose on the part of that body to be an important element in its details. One of these amendments is to the effect that the arbitrators shall be jurists instead of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that these jurists paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve | shall be confirmed by the Senate. This is stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these of comparatively little consequence. It simply indicates that there are men in the All communications intended for publication in | Senate who are laboring under the conviction that nothing can be done safely or efficiently unless the body to which they belong has a hand in it. The other amendment is more important because it destroys much of the real purpose of the treaty. It provides that no dispute shall be submitted to arbitration without the consent of the United States Senate. This proposition would defeat the end of the treaty. If it is desirable to reserve topics which shall not be submitted to arbitration, like questions relating to the Monroe doctrine, it can be WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt
House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington
News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between
Penn. avenue and F street.

done in the body of the treaty. There have
been Senates which would refuse to arbitrate a dispute because the President has trate a dispute because the President has protection, as all Republican tariffs have favored it, and there may be again. At any rate, it will be better to submit all disputes rather than permit the Senate to se-

It has so often been stated that the United States has uniformly been beaten sumption; on the contrary, the United States has generally had favorable decisions. It is stated that in a little more than a century the United States has been a party to thirty-seven arbitrations with various governments, under treaties, constituting the largest part of the important internationl arbitrations between governments. Of the thirty-seven arbitrations five have been failures, either the tribunal failing to render a decision or the decision It is said that Fitzsimmons lacks com- having been repudiated. Of the remaining thirty-two cases, twenty-five were decided in favor of the United States or its citizens, and seven were adverse decisions. With Great Britain the United States has had seventeen arbitrations, winning in eight, losing in four, withdrawing three, with two cases now pending. The fact that United States has had five times as many favorable as unfavorable decisions overthrows the claim of those senators who are asserting that the United States will be overreached unless such statesmen as Morgan, Stewart, Tillman and Allen are made judges of the disputes which shall be arbitrated.

OF DOUBTFUL UTILITY.

What is known as the compulsory education law of the last Legislature contains some excellent features, and, it may it very unpopular should it be enforced. The second section provides for the appointment of a number of truant officers, not exceeding five in each county, to enforce those portions of the law requiring all children to attend school. It is within the power of the board named to appoint truant officers large as that of last year." As the yield of to name the whole number. If the five members should serve all the working days in a year at \$2 per day each the county would find itself paying \$3,000 a year for truant officers. In addition to the truant officers selected for the county all incorpormore truant officers to look after children who do not attend school, who shall be paid \$2 per day for the time employed. Thus the amount which may be paid for truant officers may be very large, and truant officering may become a new vocation in In-

incorrigible and truant children. indeterminate period. These homes are sort of primary reform schools, and there may be one in each township if the school officers named so desire or deem them necessary. If any considerable number of such homes should be started large expense will be involved. That there shown by the fact that an additional school tax of 10 cents on each \$100 is laid by the act. If all the school officers should deem it wise to exercise this power they could take from taxpayers for the parental homes and truant officers \$1,200,000. As a matter of course, the officers who are granted this power will not exercise it when not absolutely necessary, because it would excite so great opposition that few of these officials would have the nerve to expend so much money upon such an object.

The compulsory education bill was one of those which were rushed through during the last days of the session, after being held up for weeks. It is probable that many members voted for the bill without realizing that it contains features which, under the administration of not altogether levelheaded officials, would be a grievous burden. Sometimes such bills are pressed to enactment by men who expect to profit much more probable that the provisions of the bill were taken from similar bills passed in other States by rather intense

advocates of compulsory education. MISTAKES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The Indianapolis News again undertakes o make it appear that a protective tariff cannot be relied upon for revenue, and taining its assumptions. It says, for instance, that under the old tariff law, meaning the act of 1883, the duties collected during the last year it was in force, which ended June 30, 1890, amounted to \$229,668,585. The demand which the Populists have and that for the next fiscal year, which was McKinley law, the duties fell to \$219,552,206, and further, that during the year which ended June 30, 1892, wholly under the Mcand Populist gatherings always do that, the Kinleylaw, the receipts from the tariff were "Initiative and referendum" always appears | but \$179,452,964. The News might have conearly in the long list of remedies. It was, | tinued its quotations to find that the duties therefore, to be assumed that the first Leg- | collected during the next fiscal year were islature which should be controlled by Pop- \$199,143,678, but such a statement would have

There are conclusive reasons why the

lists had a large majority in the Kansas duties of the year before the McKinley tariff were nearly \$10,000,000 in excess of those collected during the year, which was more than half under the old tariff and to submit to the people for ratification all the year following under the McKinley tariff. The McKinley tariff was designed to reduce the volume of the revenues. Such is the title of the law. During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1890, \$55,166,703 of duties were collected from sugar, and during the year following, when the sugar tention to these failures of the only out-and- duty was removed. April 1, 1891, \$32,505,338 year which ended June 30, 1892, there was no duty on raw sugars, and the duties collected on other grades were only \$126,704. Very naturally, when over \$55,000,000, the sugar duty of 1890, was taken from the aggregate of duties, they fell in 1892 to \$179,-452,964. Deduct the sugar duty of the fiscal year 1890, \$55,166,703, from the total duties of that year (\$229,168,585), and it will be seen that the duties collected on other merchandise were \$174,001.882. That is, less duties were collected under the protective tariff of 1883, outside of sugar, than were collected under the McKinley law. During the first full year of the McKinley law nearly \$5,400,-000 more was collected outside of the sugar duty than during the last year of the tariff of 1883, and the year following the excess over the old law's revenues was nearly

The Dingley bill is by no means a transcript of the McKinley law. Most of its schedules are lower, and all of them have been made with a view of bringing revenue. With a specific sugar duty the Dingley bill will afford larger revenues from the same value and volume of imports than any tariff the government has ever had. The House bill is both a tariff for revenue and been since 1861.

As It Sees Itself. The Journal seldom indulges in personal

confidential letter addressed to the public

when disputes have been submitted to ar- yesterday by its ingenuous and esteemed | material for a gown made which, when bitration, that that belief prevails in this contemporary, the News. Nothing so joy completed, was so beautiful that she would servation since the lamented Gentleman Jim filled the air with assurances that he fidential missive takes the public into the secrets of the News's greatness, but the beauty of the document is not the disclosure of secrets, but in the manifestation of self-confidence. The timid, shrinking, self-effacing character of the News, so long a source of concern to its friends, is not displayed here. It has discovered its own greatness; if it were possible to use a common phrase in connection with so remarkable an organ of personal opinion it might be said that it had tumbled to itself. Having done so it is almost tickled to death, and has to tell about it. The careless reader may, it is true, insist that he has been told by the News many times heretofore that the News was simply concentrated intellect and the essence of wisdom, but he is mistaken; he only read between the lines and gathered therefrom the conviction of the individual writer. It is only now that the conviction has been put into printdouble columned and double leaded. "No other paper," says this joyous paean, with great elegance of style, "no other paper pretends to equal the number and versatility of our editorial staff, of which it has often been said that 'a first-class university of learning might be equipped with professors from the literary department of the Indianapolis News.' " This disclosure as to the professors has long been suspected, for whispers have been floated to the wondering outside world of learned consultations of the staff over a question of rhetoric, while the coarse, unlettered attaches or other papers gathered in information and effected scoops. Rumors have been heard, too, of professorial hysterics over the appearance in the paper of the "Misses Jones" instead of the "Miss Joneses," and something like "fits" if the aforesaid Joneses were made to live "on" instead of "in" Meridian street. It has, indeed, been the prevailing impression that the News staff was composed of professors and not of editors, and it is interesting to have this impression confirmed, thus proving that some natural, if not acquired, intelligence exists in the outside community. It must be acknowledged that there are certain obscurities and peculiarities about the letter which would be open to criticism if it were not, as it evidently is, a joint production of the staff of professors; but under the circumstances they must be set down as coruscations of university learning. The "number" of the staff alluded to in the passage quoted is, for instance, somewhat puzzling, but probably each of the writers "Number One" in mind. There is something a trifle confusing, too, in this sentence: "The really great paper is always better than the men who make it, because the better sense and wisdom of community which they are wont to appease is reflected back upon them, becoming in write." This cannot be in case of the News, at least. What! One of its university professors less than his paper? Perish the thought! And, again, what do they appease, and how? It is an affecting picture genius of these professors refusing to "utter what they might say on the street but brooded by the sense of a wide and critical audience." Gin-ger pop! Did you

It is also interesting to note that one form of the "readers' dividends" is "opportunities and dangers." The character of the dangers, to say nothing of the opportunities, is not explained, possibly because the joint Mind got intoxicated with its own greatness at this point. But this is a mere incident, and does not alter the fact that the letter is perfectly lovely and a joy forever. As a novelty in university extension work it should put in cold storage.

The joint committee of all the editorial and press associations has issued a book of 120 pages which contains all the laws of Indiana which require the publication of official notices and advertisements. There is a long list of official publications in newspapers required by law, and those publishers who read the volume will probably come to the conclusion that a large part of the publication required to be done in newspapers is not done. If it is not done, failure in many instances must vitiate the transaction. The compilation was made for the committee by Senator Horner, of Brazil. The copyright is held by four newspaper publishers-Senator Hogate, of Danville, W. B. Wilson, of the Lafayette Journal, John B. Stoll, of South Bend, and Gen. Jasper Packard, of New Albany, Others than the publishers of newspapers who have occasion to give legal notices will find pense of publication. Those desiring information regarding terms, etc., should address W. Bent Wilson, of the Lafayette Journal, or Hon. Julian D. Hogate, of the Danville Republican.

The newspapers still have a few scattering remarks on the doings of the Corbett and Cleveland families.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Made It Personal.

The Seeker for Employment-How is the supply of men hereabouts? Purty scarce? The Oldish Lady With Hopes-Sir!!!

The Rural View. "Seems to me them city people wouldn't live out half their days," said Mrs. Jason. never will be, because it cannot be meas-

"sittin' up so late at night the way they

"They got to do it." said Mr. Jason. "It's all the fault of them noncondensant lights."

"Whur do they come in?" "W'y, they pay fer 'em by the month and they got to set up late to git their money's

worth." Domestic Tragedy. Johnny (who is allowed to ask only fif-

teen questions in an evening)-Say, paw, how many questions have I asked already? Paw-That makes just fifteen. Devotees.

"Hear about the Wheelers? They are going to get a divorce. All on account of the bicycle." "They haven't quarreled about the differ-

ent makes, have they?" "Oh, dear, no. But they feel that they cannot be perfectly happy until they have

had one of those lovely bicycle weddings." ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Frederick H. Rindge, who has lived many years in California, and who has given to his native town of Cambridge, Mass., a city hall, a public library building and a manual training school, at an expense of more than \$1,000,000, has decided to return to Cambridge to live and educate his chil-

A Virginia man at a recent Clover Club dinner told of an old darkey who was praying for rain in a dry season. "O Lord," he said, "send down the rain-a sweet, refreshing shower-a rain to make the grain big at the root, long at the husk and shiny in the grain; not one of those gully-washing and flooding rains, but a sweet sort of a shower. O Lord, send this rain to make the grain grow, for if there is anything I do hate on this earth it is these-little nub-

Mr. Hall Caine contradicts the report that at the approaching Manx general election he would endeavor to secure a seat for Peel in the House of Keys. In a letter just published he says: "It may save further trouble if I say at once that a seat in the House of Keys would be an honor and pleasure entirely beyond my possibilities, because as a man of letters I have a large and exacting constituency already, which comment, but it cannot refrain from an demands all my time and much more than expression of its unalloyed delight in the all my energy.

The Empress of Germany has had the inspiring has come under the Journal's ob- | not allow it to be desecrated by the scissors of a dressmaker. The material is of silvery white silk, upon which is a raised pattern of flowers, foliage and bright-plumaged birds. The whole stands out in bold relief. and is such a masterpiece of work that the Empress immediately gave orders to have it made into curtains. The work was done by one skilled weaver, who worked months on it. He received \$20 a yard for the work in addition to his regular pay, and the price of the silk when it was completed was \$120 a yard.

The Pall Mall Gazette gave lately illustrations of what novels should be. This is the approved style of the romance of social conditions: "Yes," said the duchess, leaning back in her chair and observing with a quick flicker of her eyelids the limold magnolia in Lord Eustace's botton hole. 'I have often noticed that the subfuse is the mother of atheism." "Possibly," replied the young peer, with a slight curl of his nostril, "but moss cumulates round the rolling stone." "What rot!" interrupted Daisy, as she crossed her feet on the mantelpiece. "A black sheep always makes the gamiest mutton, and you don't want

This is what Olive Schreiner thinks of Rhodes: "He is Napoleon over again, but Napoleon in a financial, industrial and political world. He has all Napoleon's greatness, not a little of Napoleon's pettiness, and he will fall some day, overwhelmed, as was Napoleon, by the corruption of his own tools. What Napoleon did with steel Cecil does with gold. Around him there is a court of creatures who only live to minister to his will, but who would turn and rend him to-morrow if he were tripped up by fate. As Napoleon thought Providence was always on the safe side of the heavy battalions, so Cecil is convinced there is no good so omnipotent as that of

The Waterbury American tells this new story about Lyman J. Gage: In 1893 a customer of Mr. Gage's bank asked for a loan of \$200,000. Mr. Gage asked him for what he wanted the money. The customer replied that certain street-railway stocks were greatly depressed and could be bought cheap, with a chance for a big profit. In answer Mr. Gage said, substantially: the money that this bank has is needed for customers who need the money. I will advance to any solvent customer all that he requires to tide him over this crisis. I will not loan to any customer money to be used in speculation, however sure the

'And who is Colonel Hay," said Vic, "And for what is he famous? We 'ope you will not go and pick Us hout a man to shame us

'Why, Colonel Hay," said Uncle Sam, "Beats all your rank and riches; Why, darn it all, don't you know, ma'am, That he wrote 'Little Breeches?' -Detroit Free Press.

With wind-swept hair, And clogged by fat, He shouted there: "Say, stop that hat!"

He could not run At all, he knew, And wild with fun The March winds blew

Both left and right; And all the while With main and might.

He stood and called On this and that, And likewise bawled: "Say, stop that hat!"

-Chicago Record.

GOOD WILL OF ADVERTISING.

Its Everlasting Inertia and the Necessity of Its Persistency.

The certainty of success cannot be reckoned upon in business or out of business. The law of averages is safer to follow than the rule of exceptions. That which has won success a dozen

times is more worthy of respect than that which has won success but once. With nearly every success has been advertising, and good advertising has seldom

accompanied failure. If the proof of advertising value is in the surrour, ags of it, then advertising is a good thing, and always accompanies good

Advertising connects the seller with the buyer, and although that is its principal mission, it does something else, and that something, for the want of a better name, may be called good will.

Good will can seldom be taken away from those who deserve it. The good location of to-day may be the bad location of to-morrow. The salesman may leave.

A thousand and one things which merchant thinks he is reasonably sure of leave, and which seems to be protected by

which the mechanic calls inertia, and oth ers title good will. The fly-wheel to the engine does not give would be manifested in jerks, defeating itself in the field of its work.

The fly wheel by its momentum regulates

an uninfringeable patent, is that something

the machinery and allows the power to do factory. The good will of advertising is something

something for which advertising seldom receives the credit due it. The store of good advertising has built up around itself a clientele which nothing but bad methods of business-doing can success-

The good will of advertising gives a good name to the advertiser, and a good name lasts longer than anything else. The strength of the good will of adver-

ured by the yard stick, or counted by the

The good will of nearly every business worth buying is worth from 25 to 95 per cent, of the selling price. Hundreds of newspapers and thousands

price has been paid for good will. The stock may grow old, the clerks may leave, the building may burn down, but the good will remains forever, if it is only taken care of.

of stores have been sold for double or more

the value of the goods in stock, and the

Advertising builds around the good-advertising store an atmospheric and invisible ether of protection, stronger than the armor of competition, and one which furnishes life and energy during the days of

There is many a store of old-fashioned methods, with old-fashioned goods, succeeding in these modern days of competition because of its good name, and the good will it has received from its past good

Advertising, then, is not only a current expense, but an investment, and the good of it may never die, and is sure to live if it is given reasonable attention.

The reason some advertising does not pay is the same reason that some seed does not

The planting of seed does not make the harvest, and the doing of advertising does not sell the goods.

It is as necessary to take care of advertising as it is to water and weed the flower-NATH'L C. FOWLER, JR. (Copyright, 1897, by the Publicity Publishing Company.)

TO THE PUBLIC:

appointment of Bill Jones as postmaster at "hochs" and the waving of handkerchiefs, colonnade open towards the Schloss in-Killpig has so overcome us that we feel in The two eldest princes had previously closes the pedestal, which is very lofty and how we do it. The Squedunk (Ga.) Bugle, in its last issue, a month or two ago, said of this paper: "It is probable that in no paper that holds a position so conspicuously conspicuous." This is too much. We can hold our reserve no longer. So here goes! We beg that you will hold these dark secrets of our success in the strictest confidence. If our despised contemporaries should find them out there might be several great newspapers in Indiana, and this would hurt our feelings.

understood this ever since we began being great twenty-eight years ago. You may not have found it out, but that has not been our fault, for we have told you often enough. No other paper in the State makes any pre- His Majesty occupied a position on hersetense of turning out anything like the brand of intellect that we produce daily in large quantities at our foundry. It is simply sturoom, of which it has often been said that "a first-class blacksmith shop could be equipped from the mechanical department

of this paper.' SECRET NO. 2 .- We have the only editor that ever came up the pike. There are no others with the trade mark blown in the bottle. No other paper in the State pretends to have anything like him. In this connection it might justly be said that an advertisement in our wonderfully cheap 'want' columns will cure that tired feeling and make you feel like a new woman.

SECRET NO. 3 .- You just ought to see our new spring assortment of literary and dramatic critics, pugilists, sporting editors, railroad magnates, reporters, and things. Rear center aisle to the left. Hats have to be made specially to fit them. Such is their number and versatility that it has often been said that "a first-class free lunch would melt away before them 'like dew before the morning sun,"

SECRET NO. 4.-But these are not all that go to make up a great newspaper. We are so fearless, so brave, so clean-well, words fail us, and it is mighty seldom that we cannot find words to tell how wonderful we are. We never fight for a corporation unless we are in it, we never protect a ring unless it is composed of our friends, and the only man domination we bow to is the man who owns this paper. This has inspired public confidence to such a degree that what we say goes, and if you don't want to get the worst of it you had better take advantage of our advertising columns

for the spring trade. SECRET NO. 5.-We know that you like to be gulled, and you know that we like gy upon his grandfather, but he felt sure to gull you. If there is anything you want in the way of an advertisement and don't | that day, n conclusion he said: know just what it is, drop a line to our editor and he will put it into the finest Shakspearean English for you at the uniform price of 1 cent a word. Count just as many cents as there are words and send them

SECRET NO. 6.-Remember that there is only one newspaper, and we are It. We know the above is right because We wrote it Ourself. See third page for sample small advertisements. Count just as many cents as there are words and send them or their equivalent in turnips to the

editor. Address THE SNOOZE, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Proposed Morton Monument. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: If I am not mistaken the recent Legislature granted to the Grand Army of the Republic permission to erect a monument to the memory of Oliver P. Morton in the Statehouse grounds. As the members of this loyal and patriotic organization are rapidly passing away I suggest that the movement looking to the raising of funds for this purpose be put on foot at once, that the old soldiers may attain the glory and fame in perpetuating the name of that grand and noble war Governor, whose fidelity to his country's flag was never shaken and who was so dearly loved by every 'boy" who wore the blue at the time the selected to advocate the movement and to start the ball to rolling than at the State G. A. R. encampment that will be held at Richmond in a few weeks; and, as a son of a veteeran, one who is willing to contribute to the fund, I believe, with the proper effort and organization, enough money can be raised to erect a magnificent monument that will be a credit to the A. F. COLLINS. honored dead. Indianapolis, March 22.

Gladstone's Letter. New York Evening Post.

In the midst of all this supineness and ndecision the words of Mr. Gladstone's etter to the Duke of Westminster come like the voice of one of Israel's prophets. In his long career of statesmanship and brilliant literary achievement we recall nothing which may be more fitly styled a ringing appeal. As it goes through the English-speaking world millions of hearts will beat quicker for the noble thoughts it utters, and millions of men and women will regret again that old age has stiffened the hand, although not the tongue, of the Grand Old Man.

What Schools Are For.

San Francisco Bulletin. W. L. Harris, United States commissioner of education, directs public attention to the

reading population of the entire nation. a reference to his grandfather's counselors That is what schools are for. They may teach other things, but they should cer-tainly teach reading. With the ability to tising has never been fully appreciated, and read the child acquires the key to all knowl- | the Liberal, and Socialist papers, answered | been night operator until Saturday, and

STATUE OF WILLIAM I UNVEILED WITH POMP AND CEREMONY.

Second Day of the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of a German Emperor's Birth.

THE "WAR LORD" ON PARADE

HIS MAJESTY MUCH IN EVIDENCE

DURING ALL THE EXERCISES.

French Flags Captured in the Late War Displayed-The Monument and the Man It Commemorates.

BERLIN, March 22.-The ceremonies attending the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Emperor William I, grandfather of the present Emperor, which began yesterday and end on Tuesday next, continued to-day, commencing with an early visit of the Emperor and Empress to the mausolem of William I. Thousands of You have so utterly overwhelmed the people lined the Teststrasse, which was brilmanagement of this paper with admiration | liantly decorated from the castle to the a German Emperor, the third ruler faces expressed verbally, by mail, by wire and by Brandenburg gate. Their Majesties, who reslow freight that we have decided to tear | ceived an ovation all along the route, spent aside the veil of mystery that has hereto- a quarter of an hour in silent prayer at fore surrounded our greatness and put you | the tomb, and returned to Berlin soon after on to the whole snap. We thoroughly ap- | 9 o'clock. The weather was cloudy, but no preciate the great sacrifice we are making rain fell. At 9 o'clock the troops, decorated put themselves in his place. in doing this, but the way you commended with the new memorial medal, and detachour course in cutting down the courthouse | ments of sailors took up the positions as- of the eastern branch aimost to the westyard, advocating a law compelling gates to signed to them on Unter den Linden, and ern. The Schloss-freiheit, or castle close, swing outward, building the soldiers' monu- about 10:30 a. m. the Emperor, in the uniment, electing McKinley, getting a side- form of the Guarde du Corps, arrived and here, directly opposite the western portal, walk in Persimmon alley and securing the was welcomed with enthusiastic hur ahs, surmounted by the green dome of the ting you know just how great we are and | First Regiment of Guards. After riding in front of the troops his Majesty halted before his late grandfather's palace and ordered the flags and standards stored therein (which had been decorated with branches | the artist who designed the great fountain of laurel) to be brought out. The Emperor then rode at the head of the colors and led the troops to Festival square.

The monument was unveiled at 11:39 a. m. The royal personages were beneath a did not stint bronze, in the Kaiser Wilhelm magnificent tent, with embroidered hinges, erected in front of the main portal of the schloss facing the monument. They ir cluded the Empress and ex-Empress Frederick, SECRET NO. 1-We are the only thing the Kings of Saxony and Wutemburg, the that ever happened. We have thoroughly | Prince Regent of Bavaria, the Grand Duke | of Baden, the Grand Duke of Hesse and others. Adjoining on both sides were grandstands for the privileged spectators, who numbered only about three thousand. back in front of the royal tent and facing the monument. When all was ready the drums and trumpets called to prayer. The pendous! No other paper pretends to equal Rev. Dr. Faber delivered the invocation, ing to the rear of the colonnade over one the versatility and genius of our composing the trumpets and drums following with a of the bridges, one finds large groups in

grand burst of music. The Emperor then ordered the monument to be unveiled, the troops presented atms and there was a loud cheer from all present. The massed bands played the Prussian national anthem, a salute of itl guns was fired from the Lustgarten adjoining and all the church bells of the city and vicinity chimed in general rejoicing. These ceremonies ended with a chorai played by the special trumpet corps and a march past of the troops. During the ceremonies the colors and flags captured from the French during the war of 1870-71 were displayed on both sides of the monument and were surrounded by a circle of cannon criamented with oak leaves, also captured from the French. All the troops taking part in | the painting and gilding which have been the ceremony were under the personal com-

mand of the Emperor. After the march past the troops the Emperor, the two Empresses and the German and foreign princes walked in procession around the monument and laid wreaths on the steps. In passing Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, the two Empresses bowed graciously. The whole affair was most impressive and was witnessed from a distance by enormous crewds upon the roofs, in the windows and on the balconies

of the houses in the vicinity. The Wilhelm order has been conferred on Dr. Von Boetticher, minister of the interior, and Dr. Von Stephan, the secretary for posts and telegraphs During his speech at the banquet at the castle to-night Emperor William said that the whole German race was profoundly moved by the spirit and by the events of the anniversary celebrations. The German

princes had gathered together to do homage to the memory of the great Emperor, for which he (the Kaiser) warmly thanked them. He wished also to thank the representatives of foreign sovereigns who manifested their desire to participate in the celebrations in order to show that one great common family bond unites princes and people of Europe. It was not for him, he continued, to pronounce a sulothat in spirit the great Emperor nad been among his people and was among them to-day of his humility, his simple habit and We remember him as his devotion to duty. whom it was said that she learned more through humiliation than success. It is for Empire and his kinsmen, to derive from his | not so great as reported in America. Mr. memory a fresh incentive to live and work for our people, having for our constant aim an advancing culture and the maintenance of peace. To friendship and orotherhood in arms we raise our glasses, crying 'the Ger- in Paris, published in a New York paper man race, the fatherland and the princes.

The Empress Frederick, the Duke of Connaught and all the German ruling princes imperial chancelor, sat between the Austrian and Italian embassadors been decorated by the Emperor with the

order of the Black Eagle. THE MONUMENT.

Description of the Statue, and Remi-

niscences of German Rulers.

Last summer the art exhibition at Beryear before, testified by the presence of the owner. popularity of the heroic grumbler of Bismarck, his Majesty the Emperor. It is | ties assigned at all large consulates to the the Emperor's grandfather, William I, vice consul. The accounts of this office of the Hohenzollerns on the Spree equestrian monument to him which throws in the shade Rausch's equestrian monu- in this-that, naturally, no official would ment to Frederick the Great opposite the be maintained in his post who would be the old Emperor, had he lived, would have been one hundred years old, Monday, the all, and it was the secretary, who was

In his zeal to magnify William I the presgranduncle, King Frederick William IV. has not hesitated to claim for his grand- of the affair in question after he had been many in the most extended meaning of the term, passing over his own father, to whom history gives that title, and alluding fact that the public schools are making a to Prince Bismarck only inferentially with and advisers in a somewhat slurring tone. In consequence of this a rather pointed has started in the Bismarckian, by the government journals, which serves was promoted then to day operator,

indeed to call the attention of the public to the approaching ceremony, but does not seem calculated to pour oil on the troubled waters of politics, nor add to the popularity of the festival.

Among other monuments to recall the first emper will be a standing figure for the Reich. g. The finest portion of that building, which is the creation of the Dres-

den arcitect, Wallot, is the great lobby of white marble. In the center of the widest part of this lobby-it runs north and south through the middle of the edifice-stands a cube of mer' which represents the corne of the building. On this ner or fin: figure of the old Emperor, that Prus who loved Prussia beyond everything eise, and whom the Prussians loved; that conqueror who looked with such dismay on the imperial crown, and had to be goaded to accept it by his son Frederick and Bismarck. The statue is to be competed for by south German as well as Prussian sculptors. What strikes one in this connection is the symbolical character of the place. The old emperor did not want so big and prominent a building for the Richstag; it made him uncomfortable to think of anything in Berlin that rivaled in size and conspicuousness the royal palace, and he was successful in suppressing that part which gave magnificence to the structure as first designed-namely, the tall dome, Yet his statue is to dominate and form the center of that part of the interior which is most magnificent, thus continuing the traditional impress stamped by his grandson on the ceremony of the opening of the edifice, when the court and military and prelates in their gorgeous uniforms and gowns filled the whole space, and the ceremony masters pushed all the black-coated representatives of the people back into one

corner behind a rope. It remains to be seen whether any one of the sculptors has been able to lend to the august subject the character which one sees in his letters to Bismarck and others, and in the suppressed diary of the late Emperor Frederick. One thing is certain; The statue must satisfy the taste of the living ruler, or it would not find for its pedestal the cornerstone of the Reichstag, While the old King of Prussia turned with disgust from the pomps and hollow ceremonies which he foresaw to be the doom of the music with a courage that rouses admiration. Indeed, he goes to meet the enemy more than half way, wherefore grumblers say he likes what his grandfather loathed, and finds a pleasure in ceremonies that the grumblers despise. Perhaps they would not be so severe if they

The Schloss stands on ah island made by the Spree, and stretches from the edge on this western side of the palace has been widened by building out into the water, and Schloss chapel, is the new monument. A figures of bronze in the round. The equestrian Emperor is so loftily perched that the crupper of the horse shows above the surrounding colonnade when one comes up Unter den Linden and crosses the first The sculptor, Reinhold Begas, is bridge. on the square to the south of the Schloss, with its gigantic nude nymphs of bronze lounging gracefully round the edge of the basin and its bearded Neptune lording it on high over various big tortoises, seals, and other "water fowl." If in the fountain he monument he has been yet more liberal. One thinks of that colessal statuary in Rome under the later Emperors which was calculated, if not to enchant connoisseurs, yet to impose by its very mass on the crude imaginations of barbarians. There is also great variety of sculpture about the base of the monument and on the roof of the

colonnade Looking from the western portal of the Schloss the equestrian Emperor is directly opposite and high up. To the right and left, where the wings of the colonnade come forward, are bronze four-horse chariots bearing figures, the horses as well as figures in lively attitudes. Between monument and side wings of the colonnade on low pedestals are lions of bronze, growling over standards and captured cannon, Passstone decorating the angles of the roof. Here are heroic nude male figures representing fishery and commerce; they look down on the quiet pool of the Spree branch. Yonder are male nude figures of mining and industry, with a couchant ox to denote agriculture. Two great busts, one of Jupiter, the other of Pallas Athene, have groups of draped women and naked babies about frem; they represent sovereighty and history. These, with Prussian and imperial orgles, make the who very complicated, very lively, assertive affair that may not be the sort of memorial which Wilhelm I would have chosen, had he lived his century out, but which represents at its best the ideas in sculpture that rule Germany just now. It makes the old Schloss look prim and bare, despite going on about the building for the past four or five years. It is opulent; it suggests brass military music and kettle-

military ceremonies devised for the birthday show Another description of the great statues is thus given by a German paper: "The powerful horse semes to stride forward irresistibly. Upon its back the Kaiser sits majestically, his mantle falling in ortistic By the side of the royal rider stands an ideally fashioned Goddess of Peace. With her right hand she grasps the norse's bridle, in her left she carries a palm branch. Horse and rider together measure 27 feet in height; the Goddess 161/2 feet. The plinth is 19 feet long and 10 feet wide. pedestal, likewise of bronze, is 24 feet long by 1314 wide. If the granite base be added the entire height is 36 feet. On the corners of the pedestal there are goddesses of victory, 14 feet high, each upon a globe 21/2 feet in diameter. Goddesses and globes are of bronze. For casting the monument twentyfive tons of bronze were used. The entire

drums; it will suit very well the imposing

statue is cast in a single piece.' MR. MORSS INTERVIEWED.

Facts Regarding Vice Consul Shrop-

shire's Financial Irregularities. NEW YORK, March 32.-The Herald reprints from its European edition an interthe son of a noble and estimable queen, of | view with Consul General Morss at Paris, in which that gentleman says the irregularhowever high in rank, princes of the | ities of Vice Consul Clyde Shropshire were Morss's statement on this point has already

been published. The interview continues six or seven months ago, was not without foundation. The affair happened about three years ago. Just before I left for my vacation in Italy last year Mr. Burnow at Berlin and the entire diplomatic | dett. of Boston, the American who found corps were present. Prince Hohenione, the | the money mentioned in the dispatch, wrote to the consulate asking that inquiries might be made to find out if the sum had ever Grand Marshal Count Von Eulenberg has been turned over to the real owner, as the official in whose charge it had been left at the hotel had said the matter was, in the ordinary course, handed over to Shropshire, and the only reason there is for believing he did not transact the business in the most straightforward way is the statement of the hotel official, who says he gave Shropshire 5,000 francs to say nothing further about the matter. On the other hand, Shropshire wrote that he did not believe the money had been returned to

"In any case the affair is totally unconnected with the regular business of the State Department. The New York publications, as far as can be judged from telegrams published in Paris to-day, are about 0 per cent, fiction. What is true in them s not new and what is new is not true. Certainly it is not true that at any time ! left the management of the consulate in Shropshire's hands, excepting when absent on leave. Shropshire simply performed duwith the government have always been settled up to date, and, with the exception and through pompous of the two or three irregularities spoken of which are purely unofficial and came to light eight or nine months ago, all omcial and unofficial business of the office during the most absolute correctness. As to the remark that I have taken no steps for Shropshire's arrest I need only to say that the matter concerns the people who have been wronged. The irregularities are entirely outside of Shropshire's official capac-They only concerned the government guilty of any such transactions. The Herald correspondent had an inter-

view vesterday with the manager of the hobank notes occurred. He said: ier was never concerned in the matter at never authorized to receive money or vaiuables. Had the money been taken to the eashier no affair of the kind would ever have occurred. The secretary was a Spaniard by birth, and came to us with an excellent character, having been connected with a first-class London hotel. We only knew discharged, which was in January last, The immediate cause of his dismissal was the borrowing of money from guests of the

Two Men Struck by Lightning. LIMA. O., March 22 .- William R. Mott freight clerk, and W. R. Jones, telegraph street and both fatally injured. Jones had